Police. 625 [652]

Serious crime is rare, and the force of regular police is comparatively small. It includes 3 assistant superintendents, 9 inspectors, 197 subordinate officers, and 1,213 constables, costing about 7·2 lakhs annually. The force is controlled by two Superintendents for the chief provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. Police duties in the villages are performed by the *chaukīdārs*, who are generally Dums in the Jammu province, and are paid by the villagers. The responsibility of the headman for reporting crime is insisted on. A training school for regular police is maintained, and the system of identifying convicts by thumb impressions has been introduced. In 1904–5, only 2,076 cognizable cases were reported, of which 640, or 30 per cent., ended in conviction. [522]

Jails. 697 [652]

Central jails are maintained at Jammu and at Srīnagar, and seven small jails in outlying places. Both the Central jails are usually overcrowded, the daily average number of prisoners in 1904–5 being 543. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 47,000 on the Central jails, and Rs. 3,600 on the others; and in 1905–6 a total of Rs. 54,000. Convicts are employed in printing, paper-making, and other minor industries in the Srīnagar jail, and in printing, weaving, and manufacturing industries at Jammu. The receipts for jail manufactures in 1905–6 were Rs. 18,000.

Education. 871 [512] [563]

The Census of 1901 showed how little attention was formerly paid to education. In that year only 2 per cent. of the population could read and write. Among males the proportion rises to 3·8 per cent., while among the total female population only 1,260 were literate. Hindus appear to be much better educated than Muhammadans. In 1900–1 the State maintained 87 schools, attended by 6,197 boys. By 1905–6 the number of State schools had risen to 154, including two high schools, a normal school, 7 Anglo-vernacular and 12 vernacular middle schools, and 133 primary schools. Besides these, 3 girls' schools are maintained by the State at Srīnagar; and there are one aided girls' school at Jammu, two aided high schools and an aided middle school at Srīnagar, and an aided middle school at Jammu. Sanskrit schools attached to the State high schools, one at Jammu and the other at Srīnagar, teach up to the Shāstri standard. The total number of pupils in all the schools was 11,460. The department is under the control of the foreign minister, who is aided by an inspector and two assistant inspectors of schools. There being no State college, 17 scholarships are annually granted by the Darbār to students for prosecuting their studies at colleges at Lahore. Two scholar-

late Maháráját Ranbír Singh, but now it is merely the residence of the ruling family and the officials of the State. The governor (Hákim-i-Ala) of the province with his revenue office, the Chief Judge, the Sub-Judge and two magistrates of the first class, the Wazír-i-Wazárat of the Jammu district, the Superintendent of police, Jammu province, the chief medical officer, and the heads of various departments all live in Jammu, together with the staff of their several offices. A large hall called the Ajáibghar was erected by the late Maháráját for the accommodation of the present King-Emperor, when he visited Jammu as Prince of Wales in the year 1875. The Mandi Mubárak palaces and the palace of Rájá Sir Amar Singh, situated on the Rámnagar hill, towards the north of the town, are the chief attractions. The Central jail has a daily average of 268 prisoners, and costs about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The State high school is located in a large building, and is doing fairly efficient work. It contains about 800 pupils. A college to be named after the Prince of Wales is shortly to be opened. A State hospital is maintained, costing annually Rs. 14,800. Great improvements have been made in the drainage system of the town, which is managed by a municipal committee, and more improvements in this respect are under consideration.

Kathua.—An overgrown village in the Jasrota district, Jammu province, Kashmír, situated in 32° 22′ N. and 75° 32′ E., on the right bank of the Rávi and between it and the Ujh river. Population (1901), 5,801. Kathua possesses no points of interest. The buildings are mean and dilapidated, and the place has no past and no future. The climate is unhealthy, and the water-supply scanty and bad.

Mirpur.—Town in the Bhimber district, Jammu province, Kashmír, situated in 33° 11′ N. and 73° 49′ E., at an elevation of 1,236 feet above sea-level. It lies 22 miles north of the British cantonment of Jhelum, and is said to have been founded about 200 years ago by the Gakhars, Mirán Khán and Sultán Fateh Khán. It is situated on high ground on the edge of the Kanáli Kas, from which drinking-water is easily procured. There are several rather picturesque temples, the chief being the Sukkri Mandir, built by Maháráját Guláb Singh, the Rajbunsháji, and the temple of Diwán Amar Náth. The town contains 330 shops, forming a long lane running east and west. Apart from the shop-keeping class, Brahmans and Sikhs, of whom many are settled in Mirpur, the inhabitants are mostly of the artisan or menial classes. There is a flourishing